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## FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS

Address by DR. H. L. BRITTAIN at Academy of Medicine, Nov. 30th, 1916.

**F**EEBLE-MINDED individuals are a class set apart by nature for separate treatment in the social organism. It is true of feeble-minded individuals who reach the adult stage and live among adults, that is among people who are less liable to suffer mental or moral loss from such association. Of feeble-minded children this is still more true. They are at the same time more helpless and more dangerous centers of mental and moral loss to normal children. This is all the more true because the danger is not recognized even by prominent leaders of education. One influential school inspector is reliably reported to have pleaded within the last year for the retention of feeble-minded children in the ordinary school classes on account of the moral advantages which would result. He holds that lessons of kindness, sympathy and service will be developed among normal children by the presence of feeble-minded children in their midst and that such again would outweigh any loss of time which might result from the admixture of normal and subnormal children in the same classes. Like many examples of feeble-minded idealism this theory does not square with the facts evident to every teacher who has kept his or her eyes open during even a short acquaintance with the school room. As a matter of fact children are not little adults and are not as a whole moved by sympathy or a desire for service to their fellows who are mental cripples. Physical cripples do often so react on normal children because they can understand the physical condition of their handicapped playmates.

Mingling normal and subnormal children always results in a dead loss to both classes. One of the most needed reforms in education is the development of a method by which all children may receive a great deal of individual attention so that the growth of each child may be determined by his own law of growth and not by rates of growth of his fellows. Such individual attention is almost impossible in a class of 40 normal children. It is absolutely impossible when one or two in a class of 40 are feeble-minded. It is true that the \$40 which it costs annually to keep a feeble-minded child in the public schools is absolutely lost. In addition, the rate of progress of normal children is so retarded that the efficiency of the \$40 spent on each normal child is largely reduced. Suppose that the efficiency of a class is lowered by only one fortieth by the presence of one feeble-minded child, the total loss from this source must be in the aggregate tremendous. It is altogether probable that at least \$35,000 of the school revenues is annually wasted in Toronto by attempting the impossible task of using the same institutions to train children of all grades of intelligence. If it were possible to add to this the economic loss resulting from the delayed entrance of normal children upon their life work and from the economic helplessness of feeble-minded children, who might have received training which would make them wholly or partially self sustaining, the total would be staggering. It has been conservatively estimated that feeble-mindedness is causing an annual loss to the Dominion as a

whole of \$12,000,000. This would represent for Toronto a wastage of about \$700,000.

If a fraction of this amount were to be applied courageously and intelligently to the education and care of our mental cripples, the problem could be solved as nearly as such a problem can ever be solved.

It is to be hoped that when the actual measures to be adopted are decided upon that it will not be found that large sums have been invested in bricks and mortar and the construction of monumental buildings. We can best show our sympathy by reducing to a minimum our capital expenditure and consequently our annual debt charges so that a large percentage of our annual income can go into instruction and intelligent care. Too often it has been found that, after buildings were provided for, the future income had been so far mortgaged as to leave an inadequate amount for the employment of skilled teachers and guardians. It requires genius to teach a feeble-minded child. Let us put more money into brains, ability and training and less into build-

ings, ambitious designs and trimmings.

This financial policy, fortunately, is directly in line with the methods which have been found most satisfactory in practice. Institutional control of human beings is sufficiently ghastly in any case. The care of feeble-minded children in huge institutions is unbelievably ineffective and cruel. The normal child needs a family. The feeble-minded child cannot have one, but the nearest approach possible to family life is his due. The cottage system, in rural surroundings, is the only solution which gives a fair chance either to society or to the feeble-minded wards of society. When financial and educational efficiency so closely coincide, can there be any hesitation in taking promptly the necessary steps?

The necessary land is already in the possession of the city. The use of public land for this purpose is in line with the recommendations of the Social Service Commission. The Board of Education and the Separate School Board are in positions to assume the effective control of the educational end of the work. Why delay?

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## THE ATTITUDE OF THE EDUCATOR TOWARDS THE FEEBLE-MINDED

Professor Peter Sandiford

THE educator of the past, and to some extent of the present, has worked on the assumption that all children were alike, morally and intellectually. He was aware, of course, that all children were not alike; he knew that some children were more easily taught than others, but he was the victim of a false democratic tradition in education, which decreed that all children must have equal educational opportunities. So indeed they must, only, unfortunately for education, the phrase was interpreted to mean that they were all to be taught the same things in the same way. It was not recognized that only by making the most of nature's gifts to children could equal opportunities be

given them. So began the vicious tradition in schools, which gave the same education to the Gentile on the farm as to the Jew in the Ghetto. All children were taught from the same authorized text; all went through the same educational mill; all were expected to advance through the school at the same lock-step rate, all must reach the same dead-level standards, else worse would befall them. Only in this way could equal opportunities be provided.

But some children were found who obstinately refused to write a copper-plate hand, to get four sums right, and no mistakes in spelling. No amount of teaching or punishing availed to urge them on

to the accepted minimum standards of the time. They broke the hearts of teachers and ruined their healths, for in spite of the fact that the bulk of the teacher's time and energy was spent on them, they steadily refused to respond. Gradually the news got abroad that these children who never grew up in intellect, were feeble-minded. This relieved the feelings of teachers somewhat, but the feeble-minded still clogged the educational machinery to the detriment of the education of their more fortunate companions.

What was to be done with them? Some humanitarian suggested segregation in special schools or classes, and whenever this was done, nothing but good resulted. Gradually the idea spread, and now there are colonies and schools for feeble-minded in every civilized country.

From this procedure two important lessons were learnt. The first, and probably the most important, was that since children vary, diverse forms of education must be provided for them. Education, which had seemed to be a concern of large groups and classes, came to be recognized as an intensely individual matter. The lesson is still imperfectly known, but it is hopeful to learn how many teachers now realize that there is a continuous scale in intellect, ranging from that of the stupid idiot to that of the brightest genius. Teachers still concentrate upon the dull members of their classes, but the time is not far distant when the genius brand will come to his own.

The second lesson is more subtle. The segregation and special treatment of the

feeble-minded was a humane rather than an educational movement in its opening phases. But from the feeble-minded most valuable lessons in psychology and teaching methods have been learnt. The minds of the feeble-minded work so slowly, that many mental operations and processes, which go so quickly as to elude observation and measurement in normal minds, were easily noted in them. Practically all the newer methods in teaching can be traced back to the study and the teaching of the feeble-minded. And the same holds true of the more recent experimental methods of studying psychology.

But what is the attitude of the teacher towards the problem? The following seems to me to be a fair statement of the case: The teacher is a servant of the state, and if the state decrees that the teacher must endeavor to teach every child sent to him, the teacher faithfully and somewhat patiently does his duty. But the teacher is also a citizen, and as such, he urges, nay demands, that steps be taken to segregate all feeble-minded children so that they may properly be cared for throughout their lives. He does this, not only to ease his somewhat heavy burden in school, but also in order that society at large may be protected.

The teacher is also grateful to the feeble-minded for having taught him so many valuable lessons. Without the careful study of the feeble-minded which has taken place during the past two decades, education in general, and schooling in particular, would be far less efficient than it is at present.



# THE ATTITUDE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD WORKER

By Miss M. J. Clarke

I HAVE been asked to speak to-night on the "Attitude of the Neighborhood Worker towards the problem of Feeble-mindedness. Perhaps it would be well to begin with an explanation as to what is a "Neighborhood Worker"? I take the term to include anyone, clergyman, deaconess, settlement worker, etc., who is interested in the welfare of those who live in neglected districts, and part of whose work lies in helping these more unfortunate members of society out of the difficulties created by their circumstances and environment.

If the instances I quote refer exclusively to those who have fallen to the bottom of our social scale it is not because our work is exclusively among people of this type, but because, it is here that we usually encounter the problem of feeble-mindedness.

There are two ways in which we most frequently discover this condition.

1. In the abnormal conduct of an individual child known to us through some class or club.

2. In the demoralized condition of a family which we are visiting and trying to help.

Social work is daily becoming more scientific, and we are learning to use the same methods with our cases that doctors employ in the treatment of bodily ailments. It is not sufficient any longer merely to lecture the poor for their wickedness, or to assist them in their poverty by gifts of food and clothing. We must make a careful investigation of the case we are handling, form a diagnosis as a result of such investigation, and then prescribe treatment. Sometimes it is easy enough to ascertain, and possible to remedy the cause of the trouble, but often we offer advice, suggest remedies and resort to moral suasion all to no effect. In this event (such is our confidence in our own wisdom) we are apt to suspect our patient of some mental trouble which pre-

vents him from being able to profit by our help. Such is not of course, always the case. But we often find that those who used to be considered "incorrigible", "bad", and "immoral", are, as a matter of fact, feeble-minded, and not responsible for their actions. If this is proved to be the case we are of course, relieved of all necessity of trying to "reform" the individual or individuals in question, but we are still far from a satisfactory solution of our problem.

The first difficulty that we encounter in handling a case of this kind is in getting the patient to the psychiatric clinic, as it is often hard to know how to explain tactfully, either to him or his relatives, the real nature of the examination to which you wish to subject him. I imagine that Dr. Hineks has been proclaimed a famous specialist in almost every branch of medical science, in the effort to find some reason other than the real one, for persuading people to pay him a visit at the Hospital on Thursday afternoon. Unless we are successful in this matter it is almost impossible to obtain a proper diagnosis, as the Reception Hospital to which we have sometimes sent patients in desperation, is intended for the insane only and no provision is made there or anywhere else for the reception and observation of mental defectives, as such.

A good instance of this difficulty is furnished by the history of Bessie —, a girl of 16 living in a wretched shack in the "Ward". She had been screaming and creating a disturbance to such an extent that the neighbors had called in the police when we first visited the family at the request of the Public Health Nurse. In this case mental defect was evident, even to the amateur, but all efforts to persuade the girl to attend the clinic were futile. After working for five months on the case, during which time Bessie continued to disturb the neighborhood and also to lock her family out of

the house for days and nights at a time while she screamed and broke up the furniture, we succeeded in having her forcibly removed to the Reception Hospital in the Health Department ambulance, on a more or less false charge of insanity.

But this only represents the beginning of our troubles. When the diagnosis is made proper treatment does not follow as a matter of course. If the patient is distinctly low grade, as in this case it is possible to make application for admission to the Hospital for feeble-minded at Orillia, but this cannot be done without the relatives' consent, which consent it is often extremely difficult to obtain. Bessie's mother, herself probably mentally defective, refused to have such application made largely on the ground that Orillia was too far away to be visited. Extreme affection between parent and child is not uncommon among the feeble-minded, and in spite of all the trouble that Bessie had given her family while at home, to all our arguments for sending her away, Mrs. L.—— would only reply, "I am a mother, she is my child, I cannot let her go". This fact of the difficulty of persuading parents to send their children to a place where they cannot visit them from time to time is a strong argument against attempting to care for all the feeble-minded of the Province in one central institution.

On the other hand if the patient is of the more dangerous high grade type the difficulty of securing proper care is almost insuperable. Mrs. H.——, a high grade moron is a case in point. She has had two families of seven children each. Since her second husband committed suicide she has had relations with numerous other men. The surviving five children of the first family were either taken by relatives or adopted through the Children's Aid Society, of these latter one boy has served a term at Mimico Industrial School for running away from his adopted parents. The eldest girl, Violet, though in the care of a relative, went off with a man, and was brought up in the Juvenile Court, where she was given into the care of her mother. She has been subsequently diagnosed as a high-grade Moron, and is now living with an aunt,

who, though well intentioned, is incapable of understanding the girl's condition and affording her proper protection. She would in fact like to see her well married. Of the second family the only child old enough to be diagnosed has been pronounced definitely feeble-minded. Neither Violet nor her mother can be committed to any institution, though there is not the slightest doubt that, if left at large, both of them will bring more feeble-minded children into the world.

Feeble-mindedness can sometimes be found as the sole cause of demoralized family life, even when economic conditions in the home are good. In the case of the A.—— family the father made good wages, they lived in a comfortable apartment, well lighted, heated, and with excellent sanitary arrangements, but owing to the feeble-mindedness of the mother, the home was unfit for human habitation. The children had received no training in the most elementary habits of cleanliness. The oldest, a girl of 13 was wild and unmanageable, she was retarded at school and played truant frequently to roam the streets, while the two boys of 10 and 9 years of age both had Juvenile Court records for stealing and truancy. The three smaller children, twins of 3 and a baby of 1 year, had little chance of developing differently from their older brothers and sister.

Mrs. A.—— was as incompetent at dispensing the family income as at bringing up her children. The \$8.00 per week given her by her husband to buy food she would either spend, when she received it, in the purchase of a large feast of chicken and other dainties, and be forced to feed her family on bread and water at the end of the week, or else would use it to buy "bargains at Eaton's", consisting possibly of elaborate underwear for herself. On one occasion she was discovered trying on some of these purchases before the admiring eyes of the janitor, while the baby lay naked and screaming in a filthy cradle. When told that she must get clothes for the baby she showed with pride six cotton dresses she had bought for the twins, safely laid away in a cupboard while their would-be owners ran about with next to nothing on.



Public Health Nurse, Sanitary Inspector, Probation Officer, "Big Brother" and Settlement worker were all alike in despair over this family, and no solution could be found for the problem. Twice Mrs. A. was sent to the Reception Hospital, but each time she came home again, and the flat which had been cleaned up in her absence, reverted to its former filthy condition. Twice Mr. and Mrs. A. were summonsed to appear in the Juvenile Court for neglect of their children, but the Judge was powerless to do anything but sentence the woman to the Jail Farm. This he eventually threatened to do, nine months after we had begun work on the case, unless she would agree to stay away from home. This she did, and at the present time this feeble-minded woman is at large in the community, earning her living by "charing" while her home and family are being reformed by the care of a hired woman.

These stories may give you some idea of the way in which feeble-mindedness enters into the problems of the Neighborhood Worker, as well as the chaotic character of the present arrangements for dealing with the situations it creates. To discover that feeble-mindedness is at the bottom of your difficulty with a certain family is equivalent to coming up against a blank wall which it is next to impossible to surmount. Facilities for the diagnosis, care, and treatment of these people are hopelessly inadequate, laws to enforce their proper protection and care are non-existent, and public opinion is for the most part blind and deaf to the menace that they create. This last condition must be changed before the situation can be altered, and it is the duty of all of us who are awake to these facts to do our best to bring them to the attention of others so that there can be no further excuse for inaction on the part of the "Powers That Be".

## THE PROBLEM OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED FROM THE INSTITUTIONAL VIEWPOINT

L. W. Brooking.

**D**URING ten years of institutional experience—being in charge of one Institution for the unfit, and one for delinquent girls—and during all that time being in close touch with the work of many other institutions—with the officials in charge—knowing well many of their inmates, and possessing the family history of many others (because different members of the same families are often to be found in different institutions)—voicing not only my own little opinion, but that of all thoughtful institutional workers—I can truly say that the problem of feeble-mindedness, is the great institutional problem of the day.

And when we read Dickens on the Marshalsea, and various other writers on various other congregations of the unfit or the delinquent, we recognize the same old problem at work in other days, breeding for our generation the almost hopeless difficulties of the feeble-minded in the old World. But

this is a new world, and a young country, and our eyes are opened several centuries earlier, historically speaking—do not let us dig our heads into the sand, and live as though having eyes, we see not.

We all know that if the total population of any country were absolutely healthy, absolutely brainy, absolutely law-abiding—in fact absolutely normal, which means "fit"—most institutions might be closed, and that country might be called Heaven. Hospitals are for the physically unfit, and most other institutions, including asylums, jails and penitentiaries, are for the mentally or morally unfit. So, as we are managing it at present, caring for the feeble-minded temporarily, we are filling up all existing public homes, and perpetually demanding more—multiplying institutions unduly, until they burden upon the community—and at the same time effectually hindering them in their legitimate work, by forcing upon them the care of these of sub-normal mental capacity, and that un-

der the same roof with, and with the same appliances used in dealing with the normal.

For instance, in our Childrens' Homes, for the care of orphan or neglected children—and Industrial Schools for the training of the unruly—the presence of 15 to 20 per cent. of feeble-minded children soon necessitates the enlarging that home, while greatly hindering the proper development of the normal children, while as a side issue, the subnormal children are by no means getting the scientific training and peculiar management, which the cases require. As an illustration, at one time in the Alexandra School, we had an unusually large percentage of those of limited mental capacity among the younger children, who are trained in a separate building. One of our lady visitors, who had been closely in touch with the work, but absent from the city for a time, remarked immediately upon her return, that the girls in that residence had not developed nearly so well, or so rapidly, as the girls in the other cottages. Such was the effect of six or seven incapables upon over twenty normal but untrained children.

And not only in Childrens' Homes are these difficulties felt, but in nearly all branches of the work. My experience of Rescue Home work, and that of all other mate motherhood belongs to the ranks of the feeble-minded, and that they are filling up all such homes. You all know the pity of it—the victim with adult body and child mind—bringing into the world another little victim to perpetrate the tragedy. I had occasion to send a child mother, not sixteen, into one of our maternity homes with her baby—and it developed, that the girl herself had been one of the first babies cared for by that Home.

Again we are largely wasting the money we are spending upon this temporary care,

and just because it is temporary. The sick are nursed back into health and sent back to their downward career. The untrained are educated to the extent of their ability, and receive a certain amount of polish — gathering extra graces through their association with cultured people, so that when free, they are really better equipped to spread the taint in other circles.

During the last two years, I have placed out as by law obliged, 13 feeble-minded girls — seven, after all manner of effort, safely in custodial care in Orillia. Of the other six five are married, and the last is on the streets. The five married girls have eight children among them, mostly undeveloped and of suspiciously vacant eye. One is now in an institution with her children—another whose husband has gone to the front, I am told, hoping to get killed—is roaming about the streets with her two babies most of the time, dirty and unkempt, one aged 15 months, the other 3 months. Noticing the dirty, sour-looking bottle, in the mouth of the poor wee baby, I asked the mother if she could not nurse her baby. She answered, "O yes, but the big baby was not weaned yet, so she had to bring up the little baby on the bottle." Imagine the condition of both babies.

Now, I have eight feeble-minded girls who must be placed out shortly—Is the same fate to overtake them? One is now 21 years old. The mistress with whom she has been working for two years under our control and supervision, will keep her no longer, because she will not undertake the responsibility, now that our control is ended. Her mother is coming for her. Her sister was in the Mercer Reformatory for keeping a house of ill-fame—the mother suspected of complicity. The poor child is now innocent and pure-hearted. What is the future to be?

# THE PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC

By C. M. Hincks, M.B.

For many years there has been an agitation in this province and in Toronto in particular for more adequate care of the feeble-minded population. Why have results been so slow in forthcoming? Various explanations have been offered and one in particular has amused me very much. I was told that perhaps feeble-mindedness existed in our Provincial Legislature and in the City Council. Now I firmly believe that we have 3,000 mental defectives in this city but I take it that for the most part at least, the legislators have escaped—let us be charitable anyway. No, the chief reason for lack of success it seems to me lies with the agitators themselves. Until within two and one-half years ago those of us seeking social reform along this line did not know our own problem. It is true that we made surveys here and there but for the most part we used the arm chair method of discovering the extent of our problem. We often argued somewhat as follows: If Bristol, England, with such and such a population has such and such a number of feeble-minded then Toronto with its population must have such a number of mental defectives. Figures gathered in this way were not convincing and so when we went to the Parliament Buildings and the Board of Control, the apple cart was often spilled when direct questions were asked. We simply had to guess, and if I might use the vernacular of the street, we not only guessed but we gassed and our efforts invariably ended in the latter.

Two and one-half years ago, Dr. C. K. Clarke decided to study the Toronto problem at first hand and it was a big undertaking he was assuming. It meant that in each case examined the family history had to be studied, the life history scrutinized, the home personally visited and the environment of the individual studied, a physical examination made and a mental examination, the physical examination alone often entailing the study of

the patient by various specialists. Such a vigorous program has been carried out on no less than 1,445 cases and I think you will agree with me that under the circumstances the diagnoses made have not been of the snap-shot variety.

The results of the 1,445 case histories gives us data that neither provincial nor municipal government dare ignore. We have a body of facts collected, the mere recital of which would make your blood boil in face of any governmental inaction, even in war time.

What are a few of our salient findings? Authorities on mental abnormality tell us that 25 per cent. of all habitual criminals are feeble-minded and that all feeble-minded individuals are potential criminals. The results of our clinic confirm this statement for Toronto. We have examined 285 feeble-minded individuals who are habitual thieves, 285 individuals who steal at every opportunity. They are all still at large in Toronto committing further offences against society because there is no place to send them. As you know our hospital for the feeble-minded at Orillia is crowded to the doors. We have seen at the clinic 59 feeble-minded individuals whose greatest delight in life is the setting fire to buildings, they are all still at large in Toronto. We have examined 120 feeble-minded people who have attempted to commit murder, think of it, no less than 120 and they are still at large in Toronto and probably some of them will succeed in committing murder. If they do who is to blame but ourselves if we do not provide institutions for them. In fact a number of cases examined in the early days of the clinic, cases of this type, cases we tried to get placed in an institution, several of these cases I say have committed murder. Is it any wonder that Dr. Clarke and some of the rest of us have been designated fire brands because we are so hot at government inaction.



Authorities tell us that 60 per cent. of all prostitutes are feeble-minded, and that all feeble-minded women are potential prostitutes. We find that the prostitutes of Toronto are no exception to the rule; he has examined 178 women who are what I would designate—sex crazy. They are prostitutes of the most flagrant type—most of them are infected with syphilis—the great majority are still at large in Toronto propagating moral contagion and venereal disease. We have treated at Toronto General Hospital five cases of syphilis among men contracted from one feeble-minded woman examined at the clinic—and she is still at large! We have examined 141 feeble-minded unmarried girls who have given birth to illegitimate children—one girl has had no less than 4 illegitimate children. A great many of the offspring from these girls are themselves feeble-minded—no wonder our feeble-minded population is growing by leaps and bounds. Most of these women are still at large and future trouble can be banked upon with certainty.

We have records of 201 cases of incorrigibility among feeble-minded school

children—incorrigibility such as truancy, running away from home, uncontrollable, etc. We have seen 53 cases of sexual immorality among school children—sexual immorality of the most awful character. Those children are still attending our Toronto public schools, doing untold harm to our normal boys and girls. If there is one organization that feels the pinch of the feeble-minded more than another, it is the public school system. Why? Because our Toronto Public Schools are loaded with 2,000 of them!

The recital of our case histories, and I am sorry that I have no time to recite a few, would wring the heart, and if our legislators refuse to act when presented with these burning life tragedies, I for one am in favor of publishing the results where the electors can read them, and then action will be sure to follow—and the action we want is adequate provision for these unfortunates in farm colonies where they can be made industrious and happy, and then only will the community be spared from a terrible menace.



## GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

By C. K. Clarke, M.D.

Being an optimist of the most marked type it is but natural that I should select the most pessimistic subjects on which to whet my optimism. Oftentimes one becomes almost hopeless at the callous behaviour of the public towards problems which seem of such vital importance to those of us who know the truth.

Take the question of feeble-mindedness alone, and witness the pretty game of shuttlecock played regularly between the Government and the Municipal authorities, to-day the shuttlecock is on the Municipal side, to-morrow it is batted back by the Provincial authorities, all dodging their responsibilities for some mysterious reason that will not bear close investigation. Always the cry "what is it going to cost us?" as if the ultimate cost was not going to be lessened by prompt and intelligent action.

I suppose the real fault is to be laid at the doors of those of us who have failed to rouse the public to the greatness of the tragedy being enacted in their midst every day. Now the time has come when the sympathies of the public must be roused to practical things and we call on the medical profession to help us in a crusade we are launching not only for the good of the victims themselves but for the good of humanity. Others will give you an outline of our scheme, I shall merely start the ball rolling by laying before you a few facts that must be repeated again and again until the public is thoroughly educated and alive to the exigencies of the occasion.

In the first place why have so many defectives in our midst? Simply because practical politicians have failed to do their duty in preventing hordes of defectives from entering the country. Inspectors have not been educated along psychiatric lines but too often have been mere political appointments whose only recommendation has been that of party pull. It makes little difference which

party is in power as the result is always the same. We have had dumped on us from the slums of the old world cities far too great a number of the very worst types who prove so many centres for the breeding of vice and criminality.

Our Clinic at the Toronto General Hospital has now been established long enough to enable us to draw some valuable conclusions. Of 1,127 cases examined 54 per cent. were recent arrivals in Canada. In many of these cases an inspection of the home surroundings revealed shocking conditions. 453 cases came from the Juvenile Court, the majority feeble-minded—nearly all potential criminals. Many had already committed anti-social acts and a large proportion will reach the ranks of the demi-monde if something is not done to restrain them. When you realize that at least 60 per cent. of the prostitutes are feeble-minded you may easily figure out the possibilities.

Remember too that these prostitutes are so commonly the distributors of syphilis which has become such an appalling menace in this community. So rampant has this vile disease become in Toronto that we have been forced to open a day and night clinic to cope with the dreadful state of affairs that has developed. In spite of this we have to turn these elementary prostitutes adrift simply because the wiseacres in high places are afraid or unwilling to do their manifest duty.

When I tell you that 12 per cent. of the Hospital population is syphilitic, and this is a conservative estimate founded on careful investigation you will realize that I am not an irresponsible alarmist, but a citizen who wishes to help his people to save their country from even greater evils.

When he has been groping among family histories as long as I he realizes the fact that on the physical health of the population rests the greatness of the nation.

# CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED

By F. J. Conboy, D.D.S.

**I** HAVE been requested to tell you something of the work which is being carried on by the Toronto Branch of the Provincial Association, for the care of the Feeble Minded, also to give you an outline of our plan, for the establishment of a Farm Colony, for the custodial, care and training of these unfortunate boys and girls.

The Toronto Branch of the Provincial Association for the care of the Feeble Minded, was organized about a year ago, as it was felt by those in charge of the Provincial Organization, that better work could be done, by having a number of Associations trying to solve their local problem, than by attempting the solution of the problem of the feeble-minded on a province wide scale. It was felt that a large number of the people of Ontario were not sufficiently seized with the great importance of providing proper treatment for the mentally deficient to make a province-wide movement a success. Dr. C. K. Clarke is the president of the Toronto Branch, and he has associated with him on the Executive a large number of Toronto's leading social workers. The Organization has already done a great deal of useful work. A confidential register has been started in connection with the Toronto Department of Health, and within a reasonable time, we expect to have a correct census of the feeble-minded of Toronto. We are assisting in the work at the Psychological Laboratory. This laboratory was inaugurated on October 1st of this year with Dr. Clarke, as Chief of Staff, and associated with him, Professor W. G. Smith, and members of the Staff of Psychology of the University.

The Laboratory itself, is situated in the west wing of the Main Building of the University College.

The function of the Laboratory is as follows:

First:—To investigate intensive cases of juvenile mental abnormality, referred from the Psychiatric Clinic of the General Hos-

pital, this investigation to be carried on not only in the Laboratory but also in the home.

Second:—To communicate results to the Juvenile Court, Board of Education, Department of Health, or whatever organization is interested in the case in hand.

Third:—To try out methods of treatment for these cases and note results.

Fourth:—To place all findings of the Laboratory at the disposal of students interested in mental abnormality.

Fifth:—To place prospective teachers of the feeble-minded in a position to intelligently take up their duties.

Sixth:—To send out literature concerning mental abnormality to school teachers and others from time to time.

Seventh:—To co-operate with the Psychiatric Clinic of the Toronto General Hospital, to organize a Bureau of Information, concerning the feeble-minded and insane.

But this is not the only work which we have done, knowing that there are a large number of mental defectives in Toronto, that these defective need special treatment, and that they should receive this special training at the earliest possible moment, we set about to find some feasible and satisfactory plan to deal with the situation. After much hard work, intelligent study, and careful consideration, we desire to present to the Ontario Government, the City Council, the Board of Education, Separate School Board, and to the Citizens of Toronto generally, the following plan.

1. The establishment of two institutions of the Industrial Farm Colony type, with buildings on the cottage plan. One for boys and one for girls, accommodating in all about 500 pupils.

Buildings to be simple, inexpensive, and as fire proof as possible.

## Location—Boys' Colony.

On the second concession of Markham, 1 1/4 miles east and 3/4 of a mile north of the Men's Industrial Farm Building, and

1-2 mile north of the site set aside for the Aged Men's Home.

#### Location—Girls' Colony.

On Bathurst street, 1-4 miles east of the Women's Farm Building, which is on Dufferin street. The site for the Aged Women's Home is midway between the Women's Farm Building, and the Girl's Farm Colony.

2. Both these sites are now owned by the City, and we are asking the City Council to set aside a sufficient amount of land for this purpose, to erect the necessary buildings, and to place the colonies under the Industrial Farm management.

3. As a large number of the pupils will come from the Public Schools, we request them to appoint a Psychiatrist, who will act in conjunction with the Chief Inspector, and determine what pupils shall be allowed to attend the Farm Colony. We also ask the Board of Education to contribute \$100.00 per annum for each pupil sent to the Colony.

4. That the Separate School Board be urged to make the necessary provision for sending the feeble-minded of the Separate Schools to the Colony and pay \$100.00 per pupil per annum for maintenance.

5. That the Provincial Government having provided in "Auxiliary Classes Act," Sec. 13, for a special grant for this purpose, fix the amount of the grant at \$50.00 per annum for each pupil in the Institution.

This in general is the plan which we desire to submit. I need say nothing in support of an Industrial Farm Colony, on the Cottage Plan. It is now regarded by all as the ideal way of building a Custodial Institution, for the care and training of the feeble-minded. The day of the large building, hard to heat, hard to keep clean, and housing thousands of inmates, is gone forever. No really good institution is now built upon that plan. The simple, cheap, cottage, accommodating about fifty pupils has taken its place.

In regard to the location of the Colonies, there may be some difference of opinion. The extreme sentimentalist will immediately denounce the whole proposition, declaring that colonies are to be placed too near the Industrial Farm, that

a stigma will be placed upon the Institution, and the parents will not allow their children to attend.

But let us not form too hasty a judgment, and before we arrive at a decision, in such an important matter, let us thoughtfully consider the following facts:

First:—That the need for a Farm Colony for the feeble-minded is extremely urgent.

Second:—That the parents of the mentally defective are reasonable people, that they love their children, and will not be deterred from giving them the treatment, which they so much need, by silly sentiment.

Third:—That the men upon the Industrial Farm are human, some of them are the best fellows in the world, but unfortunately are slaves of the drink habit.

Fourth:—That these men would not be allowed upon the Farm Colony, except when sent to do a certain work. They would then be supervised.

Fifth:—That the boys upon the Farm Colony will be divided into classes, and under continual supervision, whether at work, at school, or at play.

Sixth:—That there will be other institutions beside the Industrial Farm and the Farm Colony, upon this large tract of land. Sites have already been selected for an Aged Men's Home, and Aged Couples' Home.

Seventh:—That as the sites are owned by the City, there will be no present financial outlay for land. The City owns 735 acres of land, and as the farm population has decreased over forty per cent., as a result of Prohibition, there is not now a sufficient number of men upon the farm to till the soil. The high-grade mentally defectives can be taught to do farm work acceptably.

Eighth:—The cost of administration and equipment will be greatly reduced.

One Superintendent, one Office staff, one water supply system, one sewage disposal plant, one bake shop, etc., for all the institutions.

Ninth:—The different institutions can co-operate and assist each other and thus

save considerable expense. The women and girls can sew and knit. The men and boys manage the farm and supply the vegetables.

Tenth:—The sites are convenient to the City, so that the parents can frequently visit their children.

Eleventh:—Working under the Industrial Farm Act, additional land can be expropriated if necessary, and money voted, if urgently needed, without submitting the matter to the people.

The site on the second concession of Markham is one which could not be improved upon, although partially encircled

by a beautiful wood, it affords an excellent view of the surrounding country, is far away from the noise of the street cars and the turmoil of the busy City. It possesses a beautiful young orchard, and a large creek, which can easily be made into a swimming pool in summer or a skating rink in Winter.

I have spoken more particularly about the site for the Boys' Colony, but the same can be said in regard to the Girls' Colony.

Should not these many advantages silence any objection, which might be raised on account of the proximity of the site to the Men's Industrial Farm.





## DISCUSSION

Dr. Helen MacMurchy congratulated the Chairman and Secretary on the value and excellence of the papers presented during the evening, adding that the audience, who had paid such close attention, were now in possession of most important information about the present situation in Ontario, and especially in Toronto, with regard to the need of caring for those who are mentally defective, and the serious danger they are to the public and themselves while they are at large. This knowledge had been gathered at first hand by the different speakers, who had spent years of thought and effort in dealing with mental defectives and studying how to protect both them and the community. The speakers had thus laid before the audience in a few moments the valuable results of years of work. Dr. MacMurchy remarked it was encouraging to remember that just as, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, people gradually became more enlightened about insanity and learned what care and treatment were required by patients who were suffering from mental disease, so now at the beginning of the twentieth century, people are not only beginning to realize what a danger mental defectives at large in the community are, but also that they should be cared for by being trained according to their abilities, and cared for during the whole of their lives in a suitable institution. \*Figures were quoted from a letter just received in answer to questions sent to the Department of the Census at Washington, showing that in 1910 Massachusetts had two State institutions for the care of mental defectives, New Jersey one, and New York four, also that there are in Massachusetts 38 beds provided in the Institutions for Mental Defectives per 100,000 of the total population of the State, and that the corresponding figures for New Jersey and New York are approximately 17 per 100,000 and 33 per 100,000 respectively. In Ontario we have the Hospital for the Feeble Minded at Orillia, with its extensive

buildings, large farm lands and splendid site on Lake Couchiching.† In this institution there are now about 824 inmates, and two cottages, now practically completed, have accommodation for 300 more, or a total of about 1,100 inmates. The corresponding figure for Ontario therefore is 33 inmates cared for per 100,000 of the total population of the Province, or, counting in the two new cottages, 44 inmates cared for per 100,000 of the population. In all these communities, however, this is only a beginning of the work. In Ontario, for example, we have more than 7,700 mental defectives, and this is a conservative estimate.

What should be done?

First — an educational campaign — the very thing that the Toronto Association for the Care of the Feeble-Minded is carrying on in this meeting and by other means. When all the citizens of Ontario know as much about this subject as this audience has learned, we shall be nearing the solution of the problem.

Second—Begin the work of diagnosing, training and caring for mental defectives in our schools. Do not wait till these poor children commit crimes. Keep them innocent, and train them to usefulness.

Third—Work towards a Training-School and Industrial Colony on the cottage plan. No one doubts that this is the solution. Such an institution should be the home for life of the feeble-minded, and should be such a happy and attractive home that parents will want to send their children to it. And there must be about six of these Homes, in different parts of the Province.

Fourth—The people must get this matter before their representatives, saying, "I want you to do something for our mental defectives, and this is what should be done."

Rev. Lawrence Skey: In comparing the Ontario institution with the others do

† The number of inmates cared for at Orillia in 1910 was 790, and this number should also have been given for purposes of comparison. That is, in 1910, this Province cared for 32 inmates per 100,000 of the population.

the 1,100 represent the feeble-minded or the insane.

Miss MacMurchy: There is no figure that has the slightest reference to the insane. There are no insane in Orillia. They are all feeble-minded. I meant taking in all grades of feeble-minded.

The Chairman: The feeble-minded in which we are interested are of the high grade type. It is from that grade almost exclusively that we get the man who commits murder, the individual who sets fire to buildings, who gets in all sorts of trouble, and I don't think Ontario is unique in this. If I am not greatly mistaken Orillia is practically not taking care of that class.

Miss MacMurchy: There are in all institutions of the feeble-minded all the different classes represented, sometimes more and less, but there are at Orillia, a number of mental defectives of a higher grade, although Orillia was originally supposed to be for the lower grades. I think that is as far as anybody can speak of it in a general meeting like the present.

Mrs. Heustis: Mr. Chairman, members of the Academy and ladies and gentlemen:

I am very glad to be able to take part in this discussion this evening. If I heard right, I think Dr. MacMurchy said that these figures on the board were for the year 1910. I am sorry they are six years out of date, because the Toronto branch of this Association has a booklet, and in that booklet does it not state that New York has seven institutions.

As a member of the Advisory Committee, representing the Toronto Council of Women, I went to Massachusetts some year and a half ago. I remember then that the Waverley institution alone had 1,600 inmates. I am very sorry you have not that number on the board. We learned a good many things in that Waverley institution. I think the speakers of the meeting will agree that it is not necessary to struggle with teaching the feeble-minded people writing and arithmetic, but that

you must find out that which you should teach them. It very rarely is reading, writing and arithmetic. That being the fact, we members of the Advisory Committee who had the privilege of being there took a great deal of interest in that which Waverley did teach. The moment any of the inmates showed any signs of mental fatigue, the woman in charge sends the child to one of the most model playgrounds one can wish to see, well supervised. It was a very great joy to see that the child might not study, or do anything, if there was signs of fatigue. We went also into the industries. I don't remember particularly having noticed a long series of blackboards in that ideal place, but I did bring away the impression of many activities going on there. You could make fish nets, you could weave; you could knit, not by hand particularly, but on those model machines which our patriotic women are now learning to use, and you might make that which every inmate in the institution would desire. I didn't see that which I have noticed in Canada as being work done by the feeble-minded. I refer to that intricate piece of work known as drawn work, that thing which would really drive any normal woman along the line towards feeble-mindedness, if not to insanity. What is the use of competing with the women of Mexico or Japan, who earn a few cents a day. I saw other things at Waverley that were much more marketable. We have heard a great deal from Sir George Foster about the toy industry, in the last year particularly. There is a great field for the manufacture of Canadian toys, seen in such institutions as Dr. Conboy has outlined, which is our ideal dream, this farm colony. Those toys were very interesting. I really think the maker of leopard's spots would have been taken aback if he had seen the style of spots some of the leopards had on, and Noah would never have recognized those dear little things that came out of the Ark, but you could sell them, and you could even frame that august lady, your mother-in-law, in a little frame made by the feeble-minded people, al-

though Waverley tries to use up most of that which it makes.

Going once to Orillia, I agree with Dr. MacMurchy that the outside of the building is certainly a dream, but I did not like to see feeble-minded boys and girls, men and women, sitting beside each other on one straight bench, with a table between them and sitting one next the other irrespective of sex. I hope that is rectified, although I have seen some pictures in which that state of affairs existed. Nothing of that kind is possible in Waverley. It could not possibly exist under the management.

As a member of this committee about location, I want to say about our dream for the future, when we speak of the distance from the different buildings we must think in our mind of a distance that would run from Yonge to Parliament streets. That is a good long way apart. We didn't jump at the idea that that was an ideal place. We went, as members of the committee, over many pieces of land, unknown to the real estate agent. But we did realize it was to the advantage of the whole thing to recommend putting those buildings on this particular site. We also want to say that we think the institution should have some management, what we might term an Advisory Committee, who could be appointed, by some members of the Government, of the Board of Education, the Separate Schools, that which contributes to its upkeep. We recommend that the Board of Directors might have on it social workers, etc.

We have been interested this spring in trying to secure in other cities the same confidential registration of the mental defectives, so that we shall not guess we have 7,000 such in the Province of Ontario, but that we shall know we have those and many more. I think you will agree with me it will be worth while, if only we can help to secure some of these things. (Applause).

Dr. MacMurchy: In New York State there are six institutions, four public and two private. I think the seventh has not a great many inmates at present. The census is only taken every ten years.

I wrote to the State authorities a month ago or more, to get the information from the States, but I have not yet received it.

Dr. I don't understand the figure in Ontario. Does that mean the same as criminals, or just feeble-minded?

Dr. Bates: Those figures include simply the inmates of the Orillia institution.

Mr. Skey: It does include the imbecile also. They are not all feeble-minded. It doesn't mean that Ontario is doing anything like what it ought to do. The feeble-minded have nothing to do with the insane. We consider them a class by themselves, and, therefore, these figures are a little misleading. The Government does not deserve that praise. They are not feeble-minded, all of them, and we are not doing anything like what we ought to do.

Dr. Hineks: It doesn't matter two pins what we have provided. We know we have 6,000 at least who are not provided for. (Applause).

Dr. MacMurchy: There are in Massachusetts a very large number of imbeciles, and New York and New Jersey the same. These are not the insane, they are mental defectives of all grades in all these institutions.

Mr. Skey: They have institutions where they treat only the feeble-minded. What we want is institutions where we have only the feeble-minded, not side by side with imbeciles.

Dr. MacMurchy: There are no institutions anywhere where the highest grade of mental defectives are by themselves except in private institutions, but in all properly classified institutions there are separate buildings, cottages. I feel sure I can meet the point Mr. Skey is raising if I can be fortunate enough to make it clear.

Dr. Bates: Does that classification exist at Orillia?

Dr. MacMurchy: It will exist to a greater extent after the cottages are opened.

Chairman: Apparently Orillia is not looking after the class Mr. Skey means, the "Moron" class. If it were, there would be no need of this meeting to-night.

Member: About 15 years ago we had eight or ten teachers, and it gradually dwindled down until we had none. It is a great big question how much education should be given to these people. I have educated and worked and got girls bright enough so that they went out and got married. It is a question whether we should measure the work of the institution by the number of the teachers. In all of the institutions that are referred to they take in all grades. They take in the most urgent cases. I have refused many cases at Orillia, but many times somebody has come along with the plea, "Here is a poor helpless creature who cannot take care of himself and he is starving. Take him in until we get more room some place or another." Another comes, "You take in the morons," and I have had my troubles every day with dozens of cases of them. You get them and you want to keep them and their friends take them away. The friends are morons also. Nobody has authority to keep them, until we get legislation along those lines.

Mr. McCarthy: As to the location of this proposed colony, I don't know that anyone in the City of Toronto is objecting, but I want to say that the institution is a great deal better located half a mile from the Industrial farm than a half mile from other institutions I could mention. They are much safer near the industrial farm than in the centre of this great city.

There are many questions I would like to ask regarding the plan, but I would fear to do it. I would be so glad to see us get under way to do something. We could all signify our willingness to get out and campaign and do anything that may be necessary in order to get this proposal carried into effect at the earliest possible date. That is my feeling.

Trustee Shaw: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.

I desire to express thanks for the opportunity of listening to this discussion to-night.

I am impressed with the idea that this Provincial organization, the Academy of Medicine, should move out, and should move out at once on an educational line, to make the public understand the gravity of the case, and to make them understand that you want something done. Now, if you do it, it will be done, but if you continue as you have during the past three or four years in a namby-pamby sort of way, discussing it incidentally, you will not get anything done. When any strong representative body of men and women get together, go to the public and say "We want this thing done," and show the reasons, I assure you it will be done. Work out promptly an educational campaign, use the press and let people know the exact conditions as they exist, because the public has no reasonable comprehension of the condition of the feeble-minded in Canada, in our city and province.

Speaking for the Board of Education, I feel disposed to say that this plan which was brought before us by Dr. Conboy to-night is largely the result of the activity of the Board of Education along these lines, because the Board sent the doctor to study this matter. The Board of Education is in sympathy with this thing and will do its part. We had an amount in our estimates for this very thing, but when it came up the powers that be said, "No, we cannot afford that money this year, strike it out." I have about made up my mind that I will quit the Board of Education, seek a place on the Board of Control and see this thing through.

Mr. McCarthy: Two years ago this month the City Council unanimously approved of the plan which the Board of Education submitted to you to-night, and the fact that the money has not been provided is largely because the Board of Education has not been courageous enough to get down to it. I believe if you could be assured to-morrow that the

Government would take its share, you could have it passed by both of those bodies and that would end this matter.

Motion brought forward by Dr. Ferguson and seconded by Dr. Clare.

(Carried).

Resolved that this meeting of the Section of State Medicine in the Academy of Medicine express its appreciation and hearty endorsement of the work undertaken and results achieved by the Toronto Branch of the Provincial Association for the care of the feeble-minded and desires

to go on record as advocating increased institutional care for the mentally defective at the earliest possible date.

It is also moved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to.

1. The Mayor of Toronto and the members of the Board of Control.

2. The members of the Board of Education.

3. The members of the Provincial Cabinet.

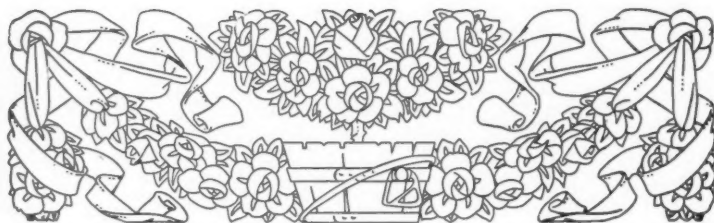
The meeting then adjourned.

\* Figures obtained since meeting of November 30th from: Dr. H. H. Goddard, Vineland, N.J.; Dr. Walter Fernald, Waverly, Mass.; Dr. Max Schlapp, New York, N.Y.; Mr. J. P. Downey, Orillia, Ont.; The Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.

	Population.	No. of Beds.	Beds per 100,000.
Massachusetts. . . . .	3,719,156	2,700	72.6
New York . . . . .	10,273,375	5,150	50.1
New Jersey . . . . .	2,948,017	1,040 (including 440 Private)	35.2
Ontario. . . . .	2,500,000	827 (patients in hospital, December 1st, 1916.)	33.0

The figures in the table are 1916. New York figures do not include the Craig Colony for epileptics (most of whom are feeble-minded) accommodating 1,450 patients, nor three other private institutions whose capacity is unknown. With the exception of 440 beds in New Jersey all beds are state supported.

The figures prove definitely that instead of doing more for the feeble-minded than any of the three states mentioned, Ontario is actually doing much less.—Editor.





## Book Reviews

**PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY FOR NURSES.** By Amy Elizabeth Pope. 12mo., 444 pages. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.75 net.

We who have the repute of knowledge prefer directness and simplicity in all our reading. We are able to spin out indefinite answers to abstruse questionings, answers that leave the questioner in the dark both as to the answer and the answerer. We say nothing much in a way that leads our searcher after light to think that we know much, and have said much which his unfortunate ignorance cannot even begin to understand.

The Chemistry of cooking and cleaning of foods and digestion, of absorption and metabolism, of fuels and textiles added to the elementary and routine Chemistry and Physics of common life presented in a simple and direct form are the chief features of this valuable little volume.

A. D. W.

He who wishes to study the more abstruse subjects of radioactivity and the later discoveries in ionic and radiant emanations will do well to consult his Rutherford or Soddy or other latest authority, but for the common needs of a nurse or other practical everyday student of common and all-important matters no better book could be purchased than this.

**HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.** A text-book for High Schools and Colleges. By Percy G. Stiles, Assistant Professor of Physiology in Harvard University and Instructor in Physiology and Personal Hygiene in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. 12mo. of 405 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1916. Cloth, \$1.50 net.

Anatomy is structural; Physiology deals with the facts of operation. Perhaps the best way to show how clearly this has

been kept in view by the author of this delightful and—within its legitimate scope—thorough little text-book is to quote a brief paragraph from page 12.

"What are the matters which must be impressed at any cost? First of all, the conservation of energy and its convertibility from one form to another. Second, the closely related fact of the latency of energy in those compounds which we call fuels. The recognition of food as a biologic fuel. The general significance of oxidation and the release of potential energy. The realization that the respiratory process is a particular case of oxidation, and that its value is in the setting free of energy that becomes manifest as heat and mechanical work. Finally, the conception that the development and application of energy are determined by stimuli brought to bear upon organisms from the world without."

Among the many questions arising to claim the attention of our author is the old problem as to whether the animal body is a generator or merely a transformer. The nature of his intellectual qualities is revealed in the fact that he regards questions of adaptation, maintenance, inhibition, co-ordination, and stimulation as fundamental to the various physiological relations and processes.

The thoughtful reader may not agree with all his conclusions, but he cannot help being greatly interested in his originality and freshness, and the generic way in which he treats the themes that pertain to his subject. Surely it will pay the general practitioner and other interested persons to turn for a season from the great masters of experimentation, the original sources of much conflicting evidence, and refresh from such a fountain as this the springs of that knowledge which is established as fact, at least so far as the facts themselves are concerned. For while this book is to a refreshing degree original, it is nevertheless elementary. A. D. W.

## The Sanitary Inspectors' Association of Western Canada

### FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1916

**T**HE Executive Committee have much pleasure in submitting their Fourth Annual Report.

As no annual meeting was held last year, the present Executive Committee have been in office two years. We take this opportunity of thanking the vice-presidents, branch secretaries, and individual members for their hearty support and co-operation during that time.

We have pleasure in stating that the Association is in a good condition, numerically and financially.

In our last annual report our membership as at 31st July, 1915, was as follows:

Western Ontario: 1 member, no associate members; total, 1.

Manitoba: 33 members, 14 associate members; total, 47.

Saskatchewan: 12 members, 9 associate members; total, 21.

Alberta: 2 members, 3 associate members; total, 5.

British Columbia: 1 member, no associate members; total, 1.

A grand total of 48 members and 26 associate members.

Our membership for this year at 31st July, is as under-noted:

Western Ontario: 1 member, no associate members; total, 1.

Manitoba: 32 members, 14 associate members; total, 46.

Saskatchewan: 13 members, 12 associate members; total, 25.

Alberta: 3 members, 3 associate members; total, 6.

British Columbia: no members, no associate members; total, 0.

A grand total of 49 members and 29 associate members.

The above figures include 23 members who have gone on active service, but are held in good standing until their return.

We regret that Mr. Stanley, Fort William, is our only member now in Western Ontario. We have not so far succeeded in getting any others in this part, but probably this is due to the fact that there are few sanitary inspectors in Ontario West of the Great Lakes.

We regret that we have also lost our vice-president for British Columbia, who was unfortunate enough to lose his appointment through financial conditions due to the war. The secretary has written a number of times to various parts of the Province with a view to obtaining other members, but so far without success. It may be that distance is the drawback, but we are in hopes of yet stirring up an interest in this province and having a good membership there.

We have one member less this year in Manitoba. The member in question went to England and his successor has not yet joined the Association.

We are pleased to be able to report an increase in Saskatchewan of one member and three associate members, and take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Watson, vice-president, and the other members in his province. We have no doubt that the increase is largely due to the enthusiastic work of Mr. Watson and the untiring efforts of Mr. Mathias, branch secretary.

There is also an increase of one member in Alberta. We know that Mr. Dunn, vice-president for that province, has done his best to create an interest in the Association and we have no doubt that the membership here will steadily increase.

As stated in last year's report, we obtained a Roll of Honour for the names of our members who have gone to fight for King and Empire. The twenty lines provided on same were filled and we had to get another Roll on which there are now three names. The following is a list of the twenty-three names:

L. C. Bulmer.....	Regina
A. F. Cummings.....	Winnipeg
T. A. Girling.....	Saskatoon
W. W. Wood.....	Calgary
A. Paull .....	Winnipeg
F. C. Austin.....	Winnipeg
J. Cowey.....	Calgary
A. B. Dickson.....	Winnipeg
D. D. Milne.....	Winnipeg
C. Carter .....	Moose Jaw
J. Foggie .....	Winnipeg
W. L. Ross.....	Calgary
W. H. Rason.....	Winnipeg
J. H. Jones.....	Assiniboia
W. Barugh.....	Transeona
P. H. Mikeljon.....	Moose Jaw
J. T. Robertson.....	Winnipeg
Miss J. M. Smith.....	Winnipeg
W. J. Bacon.....	Winnipeg
E. J. Saville.....	Winnipeg
J. B. Wilson.....	Regina
W. A. Leggett.....	Calgary
P. Pickering.....	Winnipeg

Two of the above, Mr. J. H. Jones and Mr. W. Barugh, have made the supreme sacrifice. So far as we are aware, none of the others have had a casualty, although

they are nearly all on the firing line, or close to it.

During the year we were again in communication with the Board of Health for the Province of Manitoba in the matter of the appointment of qualified sanitary inspectors. For the information of the members we print the following letter:

Winnipeg, Man.,  
January 20th, 1916.

Gordon Bell, Esq., M.D., Chairman, Provincial Board of Health, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—We note with satisfaction the introduction into the Legislature now sitting of a Bill to amend the Public Health Act of the Province.

We have not yet seen a copy of the Bill and have only the advance press notices to guide us. If the information furnished us is correct, the intention appears to be to re-organize the Board so that it will in future take a more active part, both as regards administration and education in sanitary matters.

In April, 1915, this Association wrote to Dr. R. M. Simpson, then Chairman of the Board, a copy of which letter and Mr. E. M. Wood's reply to same I enclose.

We suggested these three things:

1. That it should be made obligatory on authorities to employ certificated sanitary inspectors only.

2. That the difficulty of providing for efficient supervision in sanitary matters in rural districts might be overcome by the grouping of municipalities and the appointment of a qualified sanitary inspector in such districts, the Government to pay half of the salary and the municipalities the balance.

3. That the term "Sanitary Constable" as applied to sanitary inspectors in the Public Health Act should be done away with and the term "Sanitary Inspector" substituted therefor, on the ground that the word "Constable" suggests police duties only instead of the much wider field of executive ability and educational influence which is to-day expected from a properly trained inspector.

You will see from Mr. Wood's reply his opinion on the subject, and considerable weight must be attached to any advice of Mr. Wood on the subject of municipal organization.

At the same time, now that changes in the health administration are proposed, it might be well to reconsider the decision of last year.

We note that it is proposed to retain the old system of dividing the Province into Health Districts and to appoint a District Health Officer for each district. As these gentlemen are apparently only to receive \$10 and expenses for attending four meetings of the Board every year, it appears to us that your Board would attain better results by appointing three or four—possibly only one to commence with—qualified sanitary inspectors who should work under the direction of the Board, being sent from place to place as required. They might be given titles as Chief or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors for the Province, and their duties and powers should be defined in the Act.

Whilst the medical men and trained experts in bacteriology, epidemiology, etc., are, and should be, recognized as the leading spirit in obtaining better sanitary conditions and conducting educational campaigns in hygiene, it must be acknowledged that much of the success attained by men who have achieved results in such matters, is directly due to the intelligent and efficient work performed by the sanitary inspectors working under their directions. Such men should be capable of doing the work of the Sanitary Engineer which we note may be appointed.

In the Province of Saskatchewan this system works well, the Provincial Board of Health having such inspectors on their staff.

We therefore respectfully suggest that this system be given a trial rather than the proposed appointment of District Health Officers without salaries—a system which has not been conducive to progress in Manitoba in the past.

We shall be glad, if you are willing, to appoint a deputation to discuss the sub-

ject with yourself, the whole Board, the Minister of your Department, or the Law Amendments Committee.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) E. W. J. HAGUE,  
President.

(Sgd.) ALEX. OFFICER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

While nothing definite has yet been done in the matter we have reason to believe that our representations will yet be given effect to by both Provincial and Municipal authorities.

We wrote to the Chief Sanitary Inspectors of a number of the leading cities in Eastern Canada enclosing a copy of our constitution and a syllabus of the Manitoba Branch and suggested that the time was opportune for the formation of a Sanitary Inspectors' Association in Eastern Canada. While several letters received in reply were encouraging, we have not yet heard of any action taken in the matter. We believe that it would be a good thing if a similar organization were formed in Eastern Canada. The two associations might combine, or at least have fraternal relations, and be of mutual assistance to each other in matters affecting sanitary inspectors.

The enthusiasm of the Winnipeg members continues unabated, as will be seen by the excellent syllabus of subjects contained in the report of the Vice-President for the Manitoba Branch. The Regina members also had a very successful session.

We have endeavored to continue our policy of publishing papers read at various meetings of the Branches, and in the Monthly Jottings we try to keep the members posted in matters affecting the work of the Association. We take this opportunity of thanking those members who have written papers. We will be glad to receive articles suitable for publication from any member at any time.

The Royal Sanitary Institute is gradually extending its sphere of influence throughout Canada. During the year an Examining Board was formed for the Province of Saskatchewan and the first examination was held in the City of Regina. As

most of our members obtain their certificates from this body, which is now recognized all over the British Empire as the leading examining board on all matters pertaining to sanitation and hygiene, we are glad to know that it is being rendered easier for students to present themselves for examination. We feel sure that within a few years it will be impossible for any person to obtain an appointment as a sanitary inspector unless properly qualified. Much of this extension work is due to the efforts of Mr. P. B. Tustin, the energetic secretary for the Institute in the Canadian West.

The matter of holding an annual meeting this year was very carefully considered, and the following letter was sent to the branches and large centres of the Association:

Winnipeg, Man.,  
May 10th, 1916.

Dear Sir:

The Executive are again faced with the problem of deciding whether or not to call an annual meeting of the Association this year.

It will be remembered that in 1915, after consulting with the members at various points, it was decided that it would not be desirable to call an annual meeting owing to the war, the number of members on active service, and the general financial depression.

The financial conditions are somewhat better now than last year and there is a better feeling of confidence. Retrenchment and economy, as they affect health department staffs, have probably reached their limit.

On the other hand we have lost some members owing to this policy and we have in addition twenty members now on active service.

We have on the roll at the present time 79 members. Of these there are, 1 in Ontario; 49 in Manitoba; 23 in Saskatchewan; and 6 in Alberta.

Deducting the twenty on active service leaves us 59 members available for attending a meeting, if held. There seem to be

only two available points for holding a meeting, either Regina (or some other city in Saskatchewan) and Winnipeg.

The present Executive will have been in office for two years next July, and, whilst not overwhelmed with the cares of office, they feel that other members should be given a chance in directing the Association's affairs.

We would ask that you bring this matter before a meeting of your members as soon as possible, and obtain an expression of opinion from them on the following points:

1. Should an annual meeting be called this year?
2. If so, where?
3. Most suitable time?
4. If held in Winnipeg could we depend on a fair attendance from the West?

The Executive place themselves unreservedly in the hands of the members and desire only to take such action as a consensus of opinion shall indicate.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) ALEX. OFFICER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

From the replies received it was evident that a convention lasting several days was out of the question, as members from distant points would be unable to be present wherever held. We were of the opinion, however, that as the present Executive had been in office for two years, an annual meeting should be held for the purpose of electing office bearers and doing such other business as might be necessary. The consensus of opinion was that if a meeting for the above purposes only was required it should be held in Winnipeg. This was agreed to and the date fixed for Thursday, 14th September, at 8 p.m. We hope that conditions will be so much improved that we can have a convention next year at some Western point.

Appended hereto are the reports from the vice-presidents, as required by section 10, clause 9, of the constitution. We also submit herewith the balance sheet, duly audited, from which it will be seen that at 30th June we had a balance of cash in



the bank and on hand amounting to one hundred and seven dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$107.69).

In conclusion we wish to thank the vice-presidents and secretaries for the various branches for the assistance they have given in making our work easier and in maintaining the interest of the members of the Association, widely scattered as they are. The success of the Association is very largely due to their efforts.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) E. W. J. HAGUE,  
President;

(Sgd.) ALEX. OFFICER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Winnipeg, Man.,  
August 29th, 1916.

Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee.

Gentlemen:

I have pleasure in submitting the following report of transactions of the Manitoba Branch of The Sanitary Inspectors' Association of Western Canada for the past year.

Our membership for the present year is 32 members, and 14 associate members—a total of 46. Last year our membership was 47—33 members and 14 associate members. It will be seen that we have one member less this year. The member in question returned to the Old Country to take up an important Government position.

The Royal Sanitary Institute have held an examination since our last report, at which three candidates presented themselves; two were successful in obtaining the certificate for Inspector of Nuisances.

At the present time twelve of our members are on active service.

As stated in previous reports, the Winnipeg members have a good library and this continues to be used to advantage. Several more volumes have been added during

the year by members and friends, to whom the thanks of the Branch are due.

The members of the Health Department of the City of Winnipeg prepared the following syllabus, which was carried through successfully.

#### SYLLABUS FOR 1915-1916

For the Manitoba Branch.

- Oct. 9—Opening Addresses by His Worship Mayor Waugh and Dr. J. G. Munroe, Chairman of Health Committee.  
"Infection and Immunity," Dr. W. J. Sharman, City Bacteriologist.
  - Oct. 16—"Sterilization of Milk," F. Lutley, Creameries' Inspector.
  - Oct. 23—"History of Winnipeg's Water Supply," T. H. Hooper, Superintendent of Water Works.
  - Oct. 30—"Diphtheria — Institutional Outbreaks," W. J. T. Watt, Chief Inspector Communicable Diseases.
  - Nov. 6—"Plumbing—Past and Present," J. Smith, Chief Plumbing Inspector.
  - Nov. 13—"The Value of the Grease Trap as a Sanitary Fitting," P. Pickering, Sanitary Inspector.
  - Nov. 20—"Sanitation in the Royal Navy," H. B. Weston, Late Sick Berth Steward, R.N.
  - Nov. 27—"Comparisons in Scavenging," J. W. Stewart, Scavenging Superintendent.
  - Dec. 4—"Contagious Diseases in Animals—Their Clinical Symptoms," Dr. E. S. Bowman, Veterinary Inspector.
  - Dec. 11—"Comparative System of Dairy Inspection," E. C. Brown, Dairy Inspector.
  - Dec. 18—"Municipal Gas Inspection," A. J. Phillips, City Gas Inspector.
- Christmas Day, New Year's Day, no meetings.
- 1916.
- Jan. 8—Opening Lecture, Dr. A. J. Douglas, M.D., Medical Health Officer.
  - Jan. 15—"Personal Hygienic Observations," H. Moore, Sanitary Inspector.
  - Jan. 22—"Food and Public Health," P. B. Tustin, Chief of Food and Dairy Division.
  - Jan. 29—"Destruction of Refuse," J. McHardy, Sanitary Inspector.
  - Feb. 5—"Reminiscences of Early Winnipeg," J. H. Pearson, City Health Inspector.
  - Feb. 12—"Economy of Smoke Prevention," W. F. Thornley, Deputy Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector.
  - Feb. 19—"Hospital Administration," G. Stoker, Secretary Hospital Board.

- Feb. 26—"The Necessity for Food Inspection," G. R. Mines, Food Inspector.
- Mar. 5—"The Analysis of Some Disinfectants," A. Blackie, City Chemist.
- Mar. 12—"Should Typhoid be Isolated in Public Institutions," H. S. Sturgess, Sanitary Inspector Infectious Diseases.
- Mar. 19—"Hygiene of Winnipeg in the Early Seventies," E. Marston, Secretary Health Department.
- Mar. 26—Discussion, J. Foggie, Sanitary Inspector.
- Apr. 2—"Industrial Hygiene," E. W. J. Hague, Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- Apr. 9—"Location of Water Sources—Harvesting and Storing of Ice," A. W. Foote, Food Inspector.
- Apr. 16—"Facts and Fancies in Sanitation," A. Officer, Tenement Inspector.
- Apr. 23—"Sanitation of Lodging Houses," R. McQuillan, Sanitary Inspector.
- Apr. 30—"Value of Gaseous Disinfectants in the Control of Communicable Diseases," W. J. T. Watt, Chief Inspector Communicable Diseases.

Several members from adjacent municipalities were also regular in their attendance at these meetings, which have been well attended, showing that there was no lack of enthusiasm.

At a recent meeting of the Branch, Mr. W. J. T. Watt was nominated vice-president for the ensuing year. The members are looking forward to a profitable series of meetings and I am sure that they will give him the same loyal support which I have received during my term of office.

The re-election of Mr. R. McQuillan has been unanimously agreed to as Honorary Secretary for the Branch, and again I desire to express my appreciation for his services to the Branch during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. F. THORNLEY,  
Vice-President for Manitoba

Regina, Sask.,

July 27th, 1916.

Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee.

Gentlemen:

I again beg to submit the report of the transactions of the Saskatchewan Branch of our Association.

During the year, since I had the honor of forwarding the last report, no change has taken place amongst the officers of our Branch, all the officials doing their best to keep alive the interest of members in the objects of the Association.

It is with pleasure that I can assure you of the enthusiasm and loyalty of our members, both as regards our local meetings and work, and with respect to the Executive Council at Winnipeg.

Our correspondence with the worthy Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Officer, is conveyed by our local Secretary, Mr. H. D. Mathias, to all members and associates and is given keen but sympathetic consideration. In this way do we keep in touch with our scattered brothers, and learn their views on matters affecting the Association's progress.

Our Branch has had one meeting during the year, held at Regina, at which a goodly number attended. At this meeting we were privileged to have with us Mr. Tustin, of Winnipeg, who conveyed greetings from the Manitoba Branch. Dr. W. W. Andrews, of Regina, addressed the meeting on "Light," and in an interesting and educative manner spoke of the part light played in connection with sanitary measures.

The Regina centre continued holding meetings twice monthly all through the winter months, and in addition to papers and debates contributed by the individual members on subjects of interest, the members were fortunate in securing special speakers in Dr. M. R. Bow, M.H.O., of Regina, who took "Physiology" as his topic, and Dr. T. W. Sutherland, Medical Health Inspector, Bureau of Public Health, whose subject was "Typhoid Fever, Its Cause, Course and Cure."

Although not strictly Association business, I may be pardoned in noting that The Royal Sanitary Institute has created an examining board for Saskatchewan, and at the first examination held at Regina in April last, seven candidates came forward, six of whom have received certificates.

This is concrete evidence that our Association is being taken note of as an institution seeking to advance the science of Hygiene.

Although our members were looking forward to a convention of the Association during the year, all are agreed that the Executive's decision, in the present circumstances, is a wise one, and only trust that the time is not far distant when the annual re-unions can again be held.

Our centre meetings will resume in October as arranged, and a syllabus of subjects is in course of preparation.

The Executive Committee, we consider, should retain office till an election at a convention of the whole Association can be held.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) THOMAS WATSON,

Vice-President for Saskatchewan.

---

Calgary, Alta.,

August 26th, 1916.

Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee.

Gentlemen:

I herewith submit a brief report on the work carried out during the past year in Alberta by the members of the Association.

As you are well aware, owing to the turmoil in Europe, the West is upside down and completely out of gear.

I had about completed the arrangements for a fortnightly class to be held here in sanitary matters for members of my staff, when more than half of them thought they could do more for their country, and enlisted. The majority of them being members of our Association, the whole thing consequently fell through for the time.

Being at present under-staffed, and most of the inspectors I have, knowing that the position is only temporary for some of them (though they are giving fairly good satisfaction), I miss the experienced men badly, whom it has been my pleasure to coach for the past three or four years, men who have the interest of the business (if I may call it so), at heart,

and who were contemplating the proposed class with delight.

I am now trying to formulate a plan whereby the men I now have can study for their mutual improvement, to enable them to obtain a certificate at some time, though they may not all be successful in remaining in their present positions, they recognize the importance of sanitation, and feel that they must prepare themselves for a position that will be dominant in this country in the future. If not in this city, they are confident of the necessity elsewhere.

During the year it has been my privilege and pleasure to assist other inspectors of cities in this Province, and in two or three cases outside the Province, with information that has been useful to them. Doing this has been a delightful duty, and, in my opinion, carrying out the principle of the Association.

The idea of an examination in the West is still in my mind at some future date, when the number of applicants warrant it, and I think when this awful war is over, and I hope all my men return, with the ones now studying, there should be such, and I am sure the results would be most gratifying.

It is with the greatest regrets I am unable to be at the meeting to renew my acquaintances with old friends and make new ones, as I am positive the good feeling that exists amongst the members warrants the trip alone, if it is possible, but am sorry to say it is not this year. I have the military camp to supervise here, which consists of about 11,000 men, and being short-handed it keeps one busy. Anyhow I am looking forward to another bumper convention which will be well represented from all over.

I am afraid this report is not as promising as you would like to see it, but considering the difficulties under which we are working, I have no doubt you will extend to us your sympathy and I think we may look forward to a better year now that the Allies are in a better position to reach their goal.

I offer to any of the members or any department who are present or represented at the meeting, our heartfelt sympathy

for any personal losses they have had thrust upon them through the war.

Trusting this report will meet with your approval and that the meeting, though retarded somewhat, will be a success.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) J. J. DUNN,

Vice-President for Alberta.

#### Balance Sheet.

Abstract of Treasurer's Intromissions, 1st July, 1915, to 30th June, 1916.

##### Receipts.

To balance in bank and on hand at 30th June, 1915 .....	\$125.56
Subscriptions received .....	124.00
Interest on bank account.....	2.64
	<hr/>
	\$252.20

##### Payments.

By Messrs. The Public Health Journal..	\$68.00
Honorarium to Secretary-Treasurer..	25.00
Refunded members in lieu of The Public Health Journal.....	6.00
Printing.....	10.20
Typewriting.....	12.10
Honor Rolls and engrossing.....	11.00
Postage and sundries.....	12.21
Balance in bank and on hand.....	107.69
	<hr/>
	\$252.20

We have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association of Western Canada from 1st July, 1915, to 30th June, 1916, and found the whole correct; and we certify the foregoing to be a correct abstract.

(Sgd.) WM. J. T. WATT,

(Sgd.) W. F. THORNLEY,

Con. Auditors.

Winnipeg, Man., July 12th, 1916.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

By the Secretary.

OR the information of those members who were unable to be present at the annual meeting the following excerpt from the minutes will be of interest.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Association was held in the Council Cham-

ber, City Hall, Winnipeg, Man., on the evening of the 14th of September, 1916, Mr. E. W. J. Hague, President, in the chair. The meeting was well attended by the Winnipeg members while a number of members from outside points were also present. Apologies for absence from Messrs. H. D. Mathias, Regina; E. G. Southon, Swift Current; and A. G. Warr, Prince Albert, were read to the meeting.

Mr. Watson, Vice-President for Saskatchewan and Honorary Secretary for Saskatchewan for The Royal Sanitary Institute, informed the meeting that Mr. W. Durrant, of Moose Jaw, Sask., Mr. A. G. Briseoe, of Regina, Sask., Mr. J. G. Lawrie of Regina, Sask., and Mr. A. M. S. Allan, of Regina, Sask., had been successful in obtaining the certificate of The Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances. Mr. Watson applied on behalf of all four for full membership in the Association in terms of section 14 of the Constitution. This was agreed to.

The President stated that the annual report of the Executive Committee for 1914-15 should be read at the meeting as there had been no annual meeting last year. The report, however, had been printed in the Journal and was therefore accepted as read.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the year ending 30th June, 1916, was read by the Secretary and unanimously adopted. This report will be published in the Journal.

The next business was the election of office bearers for the ensuing year. The President explained that he had been in office since the formation of the Association. He thought the honors should go round and for this reason he desired not to be re-elected. In a few well chosen words he reviewed the work of the Association and concluded by thanking the members, both present and absent, for their confidence and support during his term of office.

Mr. Tustin paid a high tribute to the ability of the retiring President and congratulated him on the successful work which he had accomplished. He nominated Mr. Thomas Watson as President and as no other names were submitted to the meeting the chairman declared nomi-

nations closed and Mr. Watson elected President. The retiring President vacated the chair in favor of the new President and congratulated him on the honor conferred on him. He extended to him on behalf of the members a very warm welcome and wished him not only success but pleasure during his term of office. Mr. Watson, in assuming charge of the meeting referred to the high standard maintained by Mr. Hague and stated that he would do all in his power to promote the well-being of the Association, as his predecessor had done.

The thanks of the meeting was tendered to Mr. W. E. Stanley, of Fort William, for past services as Vice-President for Western Ontario. Mr. Stanley was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. W. J. T. Watt, of Winnipeg, was unanimously elected Vice-President for Manitoba, and Mr. F. E. Cartlidge, of Moose Jaw, was unanimously elected Vice-President for Saskatchewan. Mr. J. J. Dunn, of Calgary, was thanked for past services and unanimously re-elected Vice-President for Alberta. As Mr. Glover, of Kamloops, who was our only member in British Columbia, had dropped out of membership, no Vice-President was elected for this Province.

Messrs. McQuillan, Thornley, Brown and Little were elected members of the Executive Committee and Messrs. Stewart and Weston were appointed auditors. The Secretary-Treasurer was thanked for past services and unanimously re-elected.

The Secretary submitted the following notice of motion received from Mr. Weston and informed the meeting that in accordance with section 18 of the Constitution he had mailed a copy to every member of the Association—"that section 6 of the Constitution be amended by inserting the words 'the immediate Past-President' after the words 'Vice-Patron' in the second line thereof"; "that section 7 of the Constitution be amended by inserting the words 'all Past Presidents of the Association shall also be members of the Executive Committee.'" After some inter-

change of opinion and with the approval of the President, Mr. Weston amended his motion to read "the immediate Past President" instead of "all Past Presidents" in section 7. Section 6 of the Constitution now reads: "The following shall be the officers of the Association: Patron, Vice-Patron, President, immediate Past President, five Vice-Presidents, one for Province, Western Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, Secretary-Treasurer." Section 7 of the Constitution now reads: "The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer and four members appointed at the Annual Meeting. The immediate Past President shall also be a member of the Executive Committee."

The Past President informed the meeting that the Executive Committee had at their last meeting voted the sum of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) to the Secretary-Treasurer as an honorarium for his services during the past year. The meeting approved of the action of the Executive Committee.

The congratulations of the Association were given to Mr. Tustin who had been made Honorary-Secretary of The Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain for the Canadian West and on his being made a member of the Institute. The President, Mr. Watson, was also congratulated on being made Honorary-Secretary of The Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain for the Province of Saskatchewan and on his being made a member of the Institute.

The Past President submitted the Rolls of Honor for the Boys at the Front who are members of the Association. In a few words he referred to them and stated how proud we are of them. He suggested that if at all possible the Secretary might write letters to them conveying the kind wishes of the Association. The Secretary promised to write to each and this has since been done.

A very pleasant meeting was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.



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